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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2441



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BREADTH, STRENGTH OF UNITA ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 16 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text] **CUBAN-backed MPLA forces in Angola are suffering massive losses in the new winter offensive launched against Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrillas, according to Paris sources.**

MPLA losses since May 16 include 552 dead, hundreds more wounded, 50 vehicles captured, two helicopters shot down and one T-34 tank destroyed.

Additionally, Unita's battlefield hauls are said to include 35 tons of food, medicine and clothing; several tons of small-arms, great numbers of 60 mm and 82 mm mortars and automatic weapons and a 14.5 mm anti-aircraft machine-gun.

First indications that this year's winter offensive, "Operation Ransome", was about to begin on May 16 when Unita shot down an American-built C-130 cargo aircraft 20 km north-west of Menongwe. Among the dead were 10 top Cuban and MPLA military commanders.

On May 25 Unita Brigadier Demostenes Chilingutiral announced in Paris that the aircraft had been destroyed and added:

"The plane was carrying senior staff officers in preparation for a new offensive against our positions in Cuando-Cubango province."

It was hoped, he said, that the destruction of the aircraft would "thwart the enemy plans for this offensive."

In fact Unita had moved into action three days earlier, on May 22, in an engagement in the region of the Lomba River, 50 km west of Mavingo.

It is reported that there have been several follow-up operations since, with Unita claiming substantial battlefield victories. MPLA forces are still in action in the area but, say Unita, these units are now seriously hampered by lack of air and logistical support, and a shortage of fuel and rations.

Casualties on the Unita side are reported as "relatively light." Unita has a major advantage in the area in that the Ovimbundu population favour Savimbi and provide his forces with intelligence and early warning via the tribal bush telegraph.

According to Unita the Luanda Government decided to launch "Operation Ransome" in an effort to drive Unita out of the major country towns in southern Angola and to regain government control over this vast area.

For many months now Unita forces have had un-

restricted access to the capital of Huambo, formerly Nova Lisboa, and there frequently commit acts of sabotage in broad daylight.

Confirmation that there is widespread action in southern Angola came in a report just published by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva. This stated that "grave security problems" are affecting the ICRC's attempts to bring relief to the many refugees and displaced people in the drought-stricken, war-ravaged south.

Apart from its own campaign against Unita, the MPLA is also trying to protect its ally Swapo, which is currently forced to divert about 30 percent of its manpower to protect its camps against Unita. All the main Swapo bases are in Unita-controlled territory and Unita is described as "knocking the hell out of them."

As far as is known there is no personal Russian involvement in "Operation Ransome", although members of the 1 200 strong East German "Friendship Brigade" is known to be operating in southern Angola. It is generally thought that the East Germans are being deployed for psychological warfare rather than for actual use in the field.

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION DOWN--The average oil production in Angola for the last quarter of 1980 was 128,000 barrels a day, a decrease of nearly 9 percent compared to the corresponding period in 1979. The yearly production should therefore be less than 8 million tons. Sixty-seven percent of the production in the last quarter of 1980 came from Cabinda, where offshore and land deposits are exploited in common by Gulf Oil (USA) and SONANGOL, the national Angolan company. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 22 Jun 81 p 9]

CSO: 4719/56

BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVANTS DEPART--Bloemfontein--Increasing numbers of South West civil servants are leaving the country for South Africa. W. M. van Niekerk, Swakopumnd town clerk, said in Bloemfontein that this must simply come to a halt if South West is to achieve political stability. He was taking part in the meeting of the Southern African Town Clerks Institute in that city, conducting a seminar on problems of minor local authorities. He spoke of hiring and keeping personnel. South West's public sector is finding it harder and harder to attract personnel. Increasing numbers of personnel are leaving the country to take up residence in South Africa. Some departments in Windhoek are experiencing personnel shortfalls of as much as 40 percent. He said, "A high level solution is called for: South West much achieve political stability. Perhaps the talks between the prime minister and William Clark of the United States will help speed up political stability for South West." [Excerpt] [Capetown DIE BURGER Supplement in Afrikaans 18 Jun 81 p 6B]

CSO: 4701/5

BRIEFS

SRSP EXTRAORDINARY CC MEETING--An extraordinary meeting of the party Central Committee chaired by Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Secretary General Challe Mohamed Siad Barre was held at party headquarters in Mogadishu from 1700 to 2100 yesterday. The situation in the country, the recent attacks by Ethiopian military aircraft on a number of regions in the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] and their penetrations of Somali airspace, the situation in the Horn of Africa and ways of improving of the country's economy were among the topics discussed. Resolutions were adopted with a view to strengthening the party's earlier decisions and ways of (?dealing with) the Horn of Africa issue were defined. The SDR's participation in the OAU summit starting on 24 June was also discussed. President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre will lead Somalia's delegation to Nairobi. [Text] [EA221340 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 22 Jun 81]

CSO: 4503/3

ANC ORGAN WARNS OF U.S., U.K., SOUTH AFRICA 'UNHOLY ALLIANCE'

London SECHABA in English Apr 81 p 1

["Official Organ of the African National Congress South Africa." Editorial:
"Unholy Alliance Reborn"]

[Text]

The first months of the Reagan administration in the United States have accelerated the drift towards an extremely dangerous political climate in international relations. Not only are we witnessing a torrent of cold war propaganda but we see daily attempts at destroying the national liberation movement and its gains.

Behind the barrage of repeated warnings on the dangers of what they label "international terrorism" lies an unfolding programme aimed at regaining lost ground for the forces of reaction. The military intervention in El Salvador; the application to lift the arms embargo against Unita; pledges to give military aid to subvert the revolution in Afghanistan; military aid to Morocco; talk of extending Nato activities outside its present sphere - these and more are clear manifestations of the destabilisation policies of imperialism.

After numerous denials, the US State Department finally admitted that the

American representative to the United Nations met secretly on March 15 "with a senior South African military intelligence officer" - Lieutenant-General van der Westhuzen. Applauded by the British Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, the Reagan Administration is starting to openly flout its defence of facism and Apartheid.

Truly, imperialism has given birth to a new "unholy alliance", that of Reagan, Thatcher and Botha. But in response to this frantic attempt to reverse the peoples' gains, the worlds' progressive and peace-loving forces are united in the knowledge that the imperialist powers can not determine the course, direction and pace of history. They may only influence the conditions under which our just struggles are waged.

The peoples of Africa are ready to face the challenge. We are determined to ensure that this new partnership of open aggression against our continent joins its predecessor, the Unholy Alliance of Vorster, Salazar and Smith - in the dustbin of history!

CSO: 4700/97

PRESS COMMENT ON MITTERRAND VICTORY

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 May 81 pp 23, 24

[From the "Comment & Opinion" Section]

[Text]

'BEELD'

French hot potato

South Africa has lost a doubtful friend and probably gained an enemy in the accession to power yesterday of Mr Francois Mitterrand. Before he even moved into the Elysee Palace, one of his most important lieutenants gave notice at an international conference in Paris on sanctions against South Africa of a harsher attitude towards South Africa.

The question is how many promises were made for the benefit of the conference and which will be applied in practice. This will depend, among other things, on how strong is the hold of the more leftist elements in the Socialist Party on the new President, and if he will bow to communist pressure, which assured him of a win in return for representation in his cabinet.

But South Africa won't be the only country to experience a bumpy ride with the French. There are clear signs that the victory has been less than well received in Western government circles. There are many areas — more particularly that of the defence of Western Europe — where they and Mr Mitterrand will probably not see eye to eye. Since the days of President De Gaulle's regime, France's self-styled policy on European defence has been a hot potato

for its Western allies. Under communist influence, whether inside or outside the Cabinet, things could go even more sour.

South Africa is therefore not alone in its reservations about the course the new President could take. We and the West will be sitting with a joint "French" problem if France puts a spoke in the wheel of a new South West initiative. On the face of it, the French will perhaps be more or less taking over the role of the old Carter regime, the only difference being that in the US there is a new Government whose views will be far removed from those the French are already propounding.

But South Africa can take heart in that there is little doubt whose voice will be the loudest.

Johannesburg

A — May 22

'THE DAILY NEWS'

French shift

When he threatens comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa by France, Socialist Party First Secretary Mr Lionel Jospin is a classic example of the man who will not have to put into effect what he advocates, yet basks in the approval of his audience (an UN-OAU conference on sanctions against this country). The constraints on President-elect Mitterrand following

thought are considerable. The strongest being French economic self-interest, coupled with Mitterand's political interest in economic upturn. And if the United Nations Security Council should again call for mandatory sanctions on South Africa, France could safely withhold its veto in the knowledge that America and Britain would vote there.

Yet we would be foolish to ignore the shift that has taken place purely as the result of domestic issues in France. The traditional triple veto is probably now only a double veto. If domestic issues in Britain were to leave Mrs. Thatcher and it should happen almost overnight, we could find ourselves relying on a single veto. Would America hold out alone? Who can predict the attitude of the next American President, less than four years from now?

A South African settlement is the immediate issue, internal reform will be the next. Our security demands lay well on both.

D-

E - May 21

CSO: 4700/97

SOUTH AFRICA

NEED FOR A SOUTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 25 May 81 p 10

["International Perspective" column by Koos Botha: "Perhaps South Africa Could Enter an Atlantic Alliance"]

[Text] After it had been advocated for many years and by various circles now, for the past several weeks, there have again been reports and speculations about the possibility of a South Atlantic treaty organization.

Koos Botha discussed the advantages and possible stumbling blocks of such a treaty with several experts.

Because of political stumbling blocks the possibilities for establishing a South Atlantic Treaty Organization (SATO) appear to be slim; however, the need to combat the expanding sphere of Russian influence is so great that a formula for collaboration will have to be found.

The great danger is the lack of a treaty for opposing Russian expansion, especially along the west coast of Africa and also in South America.

The Outcast

Without South Africa such a treaty will not have much meaning, but with South Africa as "the outcast" some of the other countries such as Argentina and Brazil may not want to be tied to a formal treaty.

This political factor is the biggest stumbling block for the establishment of SATO. The fact that President Ronald Reagan spoke publicly with South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha could perhaps play a role in persuading the South American countries after all to conclude a collaboration treaty with South Africa. However, at this stage this is simply a speculation.

A Chilean training ship, the "Esmeralda," is now taking part in the celebration of Republic Day and this provides some indication that Chile might be inclined to conclude a formal treaty with the republic. Taiwan, another so-called "outcast" is also taking part in the celebration and although that country is not involved directly it could perhaps play a role in a South Atlantic defense treaty. Uruguay and Paraguay have ties with South Africa and although these two countries can play only a limited role their inclusion cannot be written off as meaningless.

it would be of great importance to involve the larger South American countries, namely Argentina and Brazil; however, their ties with the Organization of American States and the Organization of Unaligned Countries represent a stumbling block. Both of these countries with their military governments are at this very moment trying to build up their international prestige.

According to the most recent reports an informal conference for the establishment of SATO can take place in Argentina itself and it is possible that South Africa will be taking part in it.

A Suitable Treaty

The United States itself will not want to get involved in such a treaty, even though that country does realize that there is a vacuum in the South Atlantic area and that this could threaten its interests.

It is improbable that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) will extend its area of influence of the south, because of the opposition which this will evoke on the part of Holland and the Scandinavian countries. But some of the other NATO countries are certainly not bound from taking action south of the Tropic of Cancer in a situation of crisis. Russian encroachment in Angola, Nigeria's pro-Russian attitude and even Marxist Mozambique which is providing harbor facilities to Russia are making an appropriate treaty necessary.

Despite mutual friction among South American countries the uniting factor of anti-communism can yet be of decisive interest. A strong alliance of South Atlantic countries will discourage the Russians from taking chances.

Foothold

Russia is slowly obtaining new footholds; however, it will hesitate if a foot is put down in front of it. If given the opportunity that country will make a new Marxist attempt in Chile.

If the Western Powers had drawn a line in the Indian Ocean in 1968 the Russians would not have had such an easy opportunity of getting to know this ocean through 12 years of experience. If pro-Western countries want to frustrate the Russian fleet in the South Atlantic area then a SATO will be necessary as a deterrent, even though to a great extent this will be a symbolic gesture rather an actual military striking power.

7964

CSO: 4408/57

RADICALS IMPLICATED IN IMPENDING LABOR UNREST

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 May 81 p 6

[Text] Pretoria--Employers and employees must now stand together to combat and eradicate unlawfulness and intimidation. This is the statement made yesterday by Fannie Botha, the minister of manpower utilization, in the midst of indications (especially in the East Cape Province) that large-scale strikes are being planned for next week.

Tensions among workers of the East Cape Province are building up. Thousands of workers are already striking and in addition pamphlets were being distributed yesterday urging workers to stay at home during the first 3 days of next week.

Yesterday Minister Botha told DIE BURGER that maintaining labor peace and quiet at any price is most of all in the interest of the workers, because that is the only way that the workers and their families will have an income. The people who suffer most in circumstances of labor unrest are the families.

Machinery

As for today's situation there are many workers who do not want to strike. But what we have here is planned incitement of unrest with accompanying intimidation aiming to create a situation of unrest in South Africa. The motives for this have nothing to do with the interests of the workers.

The minister wants to ask the workers to resist intimidation and to go on working at their jobs. There is a machinery for settling labor disputes and the government is going out of its way to help the orderly resolution of all differences at the factory level through the use of this machinery.

He is hoping that employers and workers will stand together in uprooting intimidation and unlawfulness. The kind of intimidation now being practiced is illegal interference on the part of agitators and radicals.

7964

CSO: 4408/57

PAPERS DISCUSS IMPLICATIONS OF BLACK LABOR UNREST

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 29 May 81 pp 21, 22

[From the "Comment & Opinion" Section]

[Text]

'EVENING POST'

Workers solidarity must be faced coolly

The work stoppage at the Ford plant yesterday is fresh evidence that black workers are flexing their muscles. The means — refusing to handle tyres supplied by Firestone because of another dispute which resulted in the refusal of that company to re-employ some striking workers — are in South Africa new.

Until now, the aim of many managements has naturally been to treat labour problems as domestic affairs, a matter of negotiations between directly affected parties. But the Ford stoppage indicates a new troubling development in which workers seem to be adopting a one for all, all for one attitude. This hits the motor industry, Port Elizabeth's lifeblood, in a particularly sensitive spot.

As Mr Fred Ferreira, Ford's labour affairs director, pointed out, Ford is contracted to 700 suppliers and cannot counter-act with equanimity action that may disturb links which are after all inherent to the motor manufacturing process. The workers' action may leave the employers with a sense of helplessness and anger. Solidarity action, after all, does not distinguish between the guilty and the innocent

and seeks to force employers to identify with the grievances of employees. And of all the manufacturers, Ford is one of the most enlightened of employers and in this case is innocent.

One view might be that the Ford workers' solidarity action is bound to harden attitudes and in times of unemployment be counter-productive, retarding the momentum of change. Nothing in labour affairs is as contagious as a successful tactic by workers. One may be sure whatever the short-term consequences, solidarity of workers across areas of an industry is likely to be a factor that cannot be wished away and should, at least, be dealt with coolly, openly and rationally.

East London

E — May 19

'RAPPORT'

Strikes

Obviously there are political motives behind the series of strikes that is threatening to paralyse the South African motor industry.

Regarding the tendency among certain elements to create unrest on the labour scene by inciting confrontation, Minister Fanie Botha said this week, "It has nothing to do with mutual labour relations, but is essentially the pursuit of foreign ideologies and an obvious attempt to overthrow existing order."

It is striking that the motor industry itself is the one being worst affected by the strikes — the industry that has after all done more than most others to narrow the wage gap, improve working conditions and train Blacks so that they can occupy responsible positions.

It seems that agitators are deliberately trying to sabotage these efforts to bring about a peaceful labour front. They're not in favour of any successful plans to elevate people because that would take the wind out of their sails.

Another reason for the motor industry being singled out is because it is so large and important. The larger the industry, the more newsworthy the strike and the greater the propaganda value to be gained by the agitator.

Industry chiefs will have to put their heads together and plan common strategy to counter this troublesome situation. That's what the agitators are doing after all. They openly admit the strikes are not concerned with wages only but are a demonstration of solidarity among workers. The Ford strike for instance has nothing to do with Ford itself — it concerns a number of Firestone workers left unemployed after a strike.

Employers will also have to display solidarity to combat industrial unrest instead of leaving the job for the Government to do. And the Government will have to realise that as long as Blacks have no significant political structures they will try to misuse trade unions to exert political pressure.

Johannesburg

A — May 21

'DIE VOLKSBLAD'

New labour unrest

During the election campaign the Minister of Justice warned that an intensified onslaught against the Republic was taking shape and that one of its facets would be renewed unrest on the labour front.

The first evidence of this is already there — strikes or attempted strikes in Cape Town at Sasol in Secunda and at motor factories in Port

Elizabeth. In recent years the Eastern Cape has been the focal point of much labour unrest in South Africa and it is striking that this area is again setting the tone. Undoubtedly the level of agitation is higher there than most other areas so it is essential that the troubleshooters should be identified and their influence checked.

The very fact that agitators are descending on the labour field in the hope of creating confrontation with the State indicates that they are not concerned about the welfare of the workers they are trying to manipulate. South Africa with its strong economy and enviable growth rate offers the Black the opportunity of improving his position and rising above the poverty of the rest of Africa. But this is begrudged him for it would mean success of the Government's policy of creating prosperity and developing an orderly way and this would give ideologies like communism a chance to take root.

A new labour dispensation is being formed and the Government and all those who mean well will have to keep an eye open for malpractices. Legislation provides for measures against abuse of trade unions for political purposes and South Africa will have to act if the evil persists. Trade unions must be worker organisations pure and simple responsible for the people on whose behalf they act.

The universal trade union movement is only in its infancy in South Africa and therefore problems and even malpractices must be expected. Sceptical observers shouldn't reject the system because of this. It must be allowed to succeed without the exploiters who are bent not on justice but on revolution.

Bloemfontein

A — May 21

'OOSTERLIG'

Need to keep calm

There is no doubt about the seriousness of the sympathy strike in the motor industry. The issue is not working conditions or actual or alleged grievances but an attempt by the strikers to use their labour power for a purpose in which they have no direct interest.

This type of strike does not easily lend itself to settlement by the procedures specified by the State. It has nothing to do with recognition or non-recognition of Black trade unions, but rather with the attempts by politically conscious Blacks to use trade unions as instruments of power.

Cool heads and firm action will be needed to defuse the situation. Hard-handed action on its own won't help while giving the summary would also be undesirable. It would seem that negotiations will be the right course, one leading to compromise.

Such negotiations will take time and wisdom -- from the top management of the companies involved as well. The time must be found as labour relations will in future be of decisive importance, not only to the workers but the country as a whole.

Employers will have to accept that they cannot, as in the past, take unilateral decisions about hiring and firing of workers, or even about other aspects of their industry. They will have to take account of the opinions of their organised workers.

Labour conflict must be anticipated and circumvented and to do this employers will have to learn the techniques of effective communication with their workers while constantly bearing in mind that communication is not one-way traffic.

Obviously it's unhealthy that trade unions are starting to act against employers with whom they have no direct differences. If this development persists and remains successful, the day probably isn't too distant on which Black strikers will be harnessed in attempts to achieve political ends.

An encouraging aspect is according to labour experts that trade unions tend to resort to political action when their power base is uncertain. The rise of Black trade unions, properly organised and recognised by the authorities and involved in meaningful consultation with employers, could have a stabilising influence.

Future negotiations should be based on this hope and on the hope that calm approaches will tone things down.

Port Elizabeth

A — May 20

CSO: 4700/97

SOUTH AFRICA

EXECUTIVE STATE PRESIDENT ESSENTIAL FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 11 May '81 p 2

[Article by Wessel van Wyk: "More Power for the President"]

[Text] A state president having executive powers is instrumental as the first step toward constitutional reform, according to Prof Sampie Terreblanche, a well known economist from Stellenbosch.

He said that he has been studying various pressure groups in the Westminster system, adding that a president with executive powers, who can put the brakes on pressure groups with too much influence, can open up constitutional possibilities which are now closed to him.

Professor Terreblanche testified for 6 hours before the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council in the course of this week, saying that he was impressed with the intelligent questions put to him by the members of the committee and also by the great amount of work which has already been done by the committee.

Professor Terreblanche, whose testimony was confidential, said that it is however no secret that in 1979 he proposed to the Schlebusch Committee that an executive president is fundamental for further constitutional development.

Professor Terreblanche said that his memorandum to the Schlebusch Committee has apparently been gone over by the Constitutional Committee along with a large number of other documents. In the 6 hours that he testified before the committee it was apparent to him that they were well prepared and "working with all sorts of things."

Professor Terreblanche's testimony was described by the members of the constitutional committee as the most fruitful one which they ever conducted.

7964

CSO: 4408/58

SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS ON FUTURE CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE COUNTRY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13, 20 May 81

["Political Perspective" column by Willem de Klerk]

[13 May 81, p 10]

[Text] The constitutional discussions are not a matter for the government alone. This has become a part of the people's language and this is a good thing. This will help the harvest to mature. The discussions must radiate far out and our people must get acquainted with the various options. Moreover, the President's Council must not impose silence on them.

Maturity comes to everything and it is this maturity which determines history.

Our country has become mature for constitutional deliberations, because constitutional change (the balance of the various options and of all sorts of schemes for regulating our coexistence as a nation) is now a part of the people's language.

The government and its spokesmen must not make the error of rebuffing our people as they discuss the constitution enthusiastically. We can all but predict that politicians will not be paying attention to these people; they will pass them off as idle and common gossipers whom they regard as shifty and they will warn that people must leave the constitutional matter alone and let the government and its structure take care of it.

Afraid

But this is not the way to attain maturity on a subject. If we want to reap a new constitutional order then it is necessary to have the people discuss it.

The government must discuss the constitution...that is good.

The President's Council must discuss the constitution...that is good.

But in passing the people must not be afraid of "gentle admonitions" that they must be careful not to become swaggerers and that it will be the government which will determine how and when they must do something. These are the rumors which are going around.

But we cannot have the matter rest there. The Nationalist Party must talk about the constitution in its internal discussions, meetings and actions among the constituents; so must also Afrikaner institutions such as Rapportryers (Dispatch Riders); university people must reveal symposia and publications about constitutional developments; students must select this as a subject matter; where appropriate teachers must keep the debate alive among the students.

Newspapers must present articles on the constitution and say something about the various trend in this respect.

It is only in this manner that we will become more mature for the assignments of this generation.

Series

This is a complicated matter with serious consequences for every person and his posterity. Therefore it must be discussed openly. These discussions must reach down to basic matters so that the average person will grasp the significance and will get a feeling for the basic concepts of a new constitution.

There are many solutions proposed. In an article by Dr Deon Gellenhuys which appeared in SOUTH AFRICA INTERNATIONAL, April 1981, (the newspaper of the South Africa Foundation) he sums up a series of solutions.

The division of political power is one way...be it in accordance with the Verwoerd concepts, the constellation-confederation ideas of the present government, SABRA's [South Africa Bureau of Racial Affairs] territorial regional separation plan, or even the more radical proposal of dividing the country into two states--one white and the other black.

The multiracial political division of power is the other way, with its various sorts of federations as the solution, also decentralization plans, or a unitary state.

Poles

In the political weighing out process our people must be acquainted with all these options.

For me it is clear that there are two dominant and opposed poles in our constitutional discussion.

One of these is the essential concept of the unitary state with its variations and the other is the essential concept of the national state with its variations.

The question is: How can the two poles come to a meeting of the minds?

This is the crux of the question which will be taken up again in this column.

[20 May 81, p 10]

[Text] Constitutional discussions are now in full swing in South Africa. What is important is not only what happens in the President's Council, but also the thinking trends of our people. The various trends of thinking among the nationalists are analyzed in this "perspective."

Recommendations about a new constitution on the part of the Presidential Council will hardly be possible without drawing clear guidelines with respect to the black nations and the urban blacks' position in this constitutional development.

The one is directly tied to the other.

If we want to ruin this whole matter all we have to do is separate the two cases.

Therefore, an intensive prior consultation with black leaders is just as necessary as the President's Council's work. We have the assurance that the consultation with the blacks is in progress. It would be a good thing if this could be seen more clearly.

Federation

Of equal importance is the constitutional discussions among our own people...the whites in general and in particular the Afrikaners.

The past election made it quite clear that the great majority of white voters reject a possible federation-constitution.

The objection to this is that this means political power sharing in which political authority will be merged into a parliament under one roof where the whites will be clearly in the minority.

Among the Nationalists, as far as I can make it, there are three trends of thinking about the constitutional arrangement.

There is the parallel model which visualizes South Africa as a multiplicity of independent states (perhaps for the coloreds as well), each of them having its own borders and collaborating with each other in a sort of commonwealth which will give its attention mainly to economic, social and security matters.

Redivision

Criticism against this solution is based on such things as: the untenability of a colored homeland; the coloreds and Indians will continue to feel inferior if they are not included in the central authority of the land; the urban blacks will not be satisfied with being able to exercise political rights only in their own states; large-scale consolidation of black land areas is astronomically expensive, economically unproductive and politically thorny; the vote among all blacks and in the international world is a summary rejection of this model.

The redivision model would redivide South Africa in something like two regions...a country for the whites and a country for the blacks. The blacks would then have to choose their own form of government (a federation?), while the whites, coloreds and Indians would work out their constitution.

Several borders have already been proposed for the two countries and this would come down to having Transvaal and a large section of Natal become black lands.

There are other variations; for example there would be gray areas, such as the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand Vereniging] area where joint control would be exercised. Still another example would be the creation of seven large black states which would absorb many white areas. The remainder would be white land which would also still have gray provinces such as Natal and the Western Province where political integration could be the form of government.

Network

The main criticism against this model is that the whites would be giving away their Transvaal treasury; there is also the far-reaching disruption and resettlement of millions of people and the millions upon millions of rand of investments which will be needed; also the problem of jobs in the white area and the unemployment, the lack of entrepreneurship and the subsequent decay in black lands; the stability problem at the borders of the new black area and the white area.

The association model which builds upon a confederation of states--a republic of South Africa where whites/coloreds/Indians are merged into a state and where a collaborative network reaching over the borders is tied together in different institutions.

This model also holds dangers and possibilities.

Now so long until Wednesday when I shall talk more about association.

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SOUTH AFRICA

REFORM MUST SUIT NATIONALIST PARTY POLICY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Jun 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Encouragement for Change"]

[Text] Lately there has been increasing encouragement (sometimes from surprising sources) in favor of the prime minister's initiative for creating a new order of things in South Africa. However, some of the proponents of change are raising expectations which the Nationalist Government cannot satisfy and consequently these persons become frustrated and accuse the government of not really wanting to move in this direction.

In contrast with this we find it very encouraging to see a more realistic approach from other places such as the new Reagan Administration in the United States, which is not making specific demands upon South Africa, but is giving the impression that it will be satisfied as long as there are signs of gradual changes in a certain direction. For South Africa, in its difficult circumstances, such an attitude is worth more than the unrealistic recommendations and urgings to do things which are not attainable.

This encouragement is coming not only from abroad; over the weekend the leader of the Labor Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, promised his party's total support to the prime minister if the latter proceeds with his plans for change "without reservations." This sounds very good until one looks at the demands he makes. It is not the policy or the aim of the Nationalist Government to do such things as repeal the Group Areas Act. On the basis of this, would the Rev Hendrickse withdraw his support for change and refuse to give recognition to the other changes which are really being carried out?

There is understanding for this dilemma and it comes from an unexpected place. Alan Paton, the ultraliberal author, stated in London that he believes P.W. Botha is honest in his efforts for reform, but he thinks that it will be a very difficult task to get the Nationalist Afrikaners to go that far. We could be in agreement with this, but then Alan Paton and others who would like to see changes in South Africa must not present impossible demands. Mr P.W. Botha and the Nationalist Party will do what is in their power and falls within the framework of the party's policy and ideal; no more than that.

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SOUTH AFRICA

AZAPO PRESENTS ITSELF AS STRONGLY MILITANT ORGANIZATION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 25 May 81 p 2

[Text] Pretoria--The Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) is a revolutionary and progressive organization and not a liberal nationalistic movement. This is what Khehla Mtembu, the president of AZAPO, said yesterday at Hammanskraal.

In the course of a Black Awareness symposium he stated that AZAPO's comrades cannot be compared to Dr Jonas Savimbi or to the "terrorists who are fighting to bring down the Peoples Republic of Mozambique."

"We do not go along with such retrogressive, conservative and conspiring forces as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance or the SWAPO-Democrats in Namibia."

"We do not have the same aims and views as the recently defeated white-sponsored and capitalistic inspired elements in Zimbabwe, the Muzorewas and their associates." So stated Mthembu.

He said that Black Awareness is not a product or a discovery of a genius as the white liberal press and literature assumes.

According to Eric Molobi, a black trade union leader, the new generation of militants in South Africa point to total change in the country.

Molobi, who was recently released after serving out a 5-year imprisonment at Robben Island, stated that he is 100-percent certain that there will be change in South Africa.

An executive member of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA) stated that the class struggle in South Africa cannot be regarded as being a separate element of Black Awareness.

Besides former prisoners of Robben Islands and members of AZAPO, attending the 2-day symposium were also members of the Soweto Committee of Ten, the Black Priest Solidarity Group and a cultural group known as Mdali.

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WHITE, BLACK COSTS OF LIVING COMPARED

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Vol 1, No 9, May 81 pp 32, 34

[Article by Bernard Simon]

[Text]

It's amazing how many blacks whistle in surprise when they hear the skyhigh cost of accommodation in white suburbia. But it's equally surprising that many whites (and not just those in Waterberg or Carletonville) are convinced that they pay more than their black countrymen for just about everything.

The level of ignorance on each side of the colour line of the other's economic circumstances - and especially its cost of living - is appalling. One result is the prevalence of politically prejudiced and economically fallacious arguments that only a cock-eyed society like ours could produce. For example, that wage equality is unfair to whites because blacks have a lower cost of living, or that the government should endlessly neutralise price hikes of staple foods by higher subsidies.

These arguments are themselves, not surprisingly, a product of the colour line. If whites could travel third class and blacks could live in Lower Houghton or Sea Point, one might be able to argue more rationally on the basis of rich vs. poor, rather than black (rich or poor) vs. white (rich or poor). Allowing everyone to live where they like (in other words, where they could afford), would go some way in getting away from the anomaly that a black man earning R500 a month (and there are quite a few who are) can find a four-roomed house in Jabulani for R25 a month, while a white man earning the same (and there are quite a few of those too) can find nothing for less than R150 a month.

The argument goes further than that, however. The black man earning R500 a month may actually prefer to pay a higher rent as the price of living in a well-lit area with tarred roads, trees and nearby shopping centre. Conversely, the white

fellow may be happy in a Soweto box, knowing that what he saves on rent will help pay for a new Datsun.

Like it or not, the fact is that there are many artificial discrepancies in both the quality and price of goods and services available to whites and blacks. Is it possible to determine who is better off?

For a start, it's worth looking at income disparities. Despite the rising number of blacks in skilled jobs and the apparently growing number who are earning the same as (and in a few cases more than) whites, the overall wage gap between blacks and whites is widening.

In November 1978 the average wage of a black industrial worker was R177 a month, 24% of the average white wage in manufacturing of R737 a month. Two years later, at the end of 1980, blacks were earning R232 a month, just 22.9% of the white average of R1,012.

What about disposable incomes? The main difference between overall and disposable incomes is tax, and here too, the black is almost always worse off than the white - although to a rapidly decreasing extent.

The Nats boasted in their literature for the April election (remember that keeping the HNP at bay was the top priority) that a married black man with one or more children pays more tax on the same income than a white. That is true, but only half the story. The fact is that an unmarried black man with a relatively high income is usually better off than his white counterpart, but blacks with children are almost always worse off than comparable whites.

The income at which blacks start paying tax, R152.52 a month, is in the vast majority of cases, lower than the threshold for whites. A single white taxpayer under 60 starts paying tax when he reaches a taxable income of R125.08 a month, but an over-60 with two dependants starts paying only at R53.42. For whites (and Indians and Coloureds too, who fall on the white side of the line for tax purposes), the more kids you have the less tax you pay.

An important point is that blacks' taxable income is invariably a higher proportion of total earnings than whites. While whites can deduct everything from entertainment and travel expenses to life assurance premiums before arriving at the income on which tax is payable, about the only deductions blacks are allowed are contributions to pension and retirement annuity funds.

It makes no difference whether a black taxpayer is single, married, with or without children. Over or under 60, the tax tables are the same for all. A white, by contrast, gets a rebate of R200 if he is married, R100 for each child, and so on. The table gives other examples.

Hopefully, it won't be long before the inequalities are dismantled. Finance Minister Owen Horwood promised in 1979 that all race groups would pay the same taxes within three years. Some progress has already been made. The tax threshold for blacks has been raised from just R30.08 a month two years ago. And judging by the comments of a clerk at the Dept. of Co-operation and Development in Johannesburg, (we've got so many refunds to make!) the changes are already bringing substantial cash benefits to black tax-payers.

Deciding whether it costs blacks less to live is more difficult than judging the disparity in incomes and taxes. On the face of it, the answer is that blacks do pay less for a wide variety of goods and services.

Rent is a good example. The typical white family probably pays around R200-300 a month more than blacks for accommodation. A six-roomed house in Klipspruit—among the biggest and scarcest township homes—rents for R36 a month. It's unlikely that any similar-sized home could be found anywhere in "white" Johannesburg for less than R200, and in the northern suburbs for not less than R450. One particular black family occupying such a Klipspruit house has a combined husband and wife income of R1,200 a month—and is thus paying only 3% of its income on rent. Most white families budget to spend 20-25% of their earnings on the roof over their heads.

White transport is also a lot more expensive, for equal distances. A ride on a (white) Johannesburg municipal bus from the city to Dunkeld costs 55 cents in cash, 40 cents using a coupon. Puteo's current fare from Noord Street to Sandton City (several miles further than Dunkeld) is 40 cents cash, a weekly ticket works out at only 23 cents a trip. Given the high average distance from township to town, black bus-commuters tend to spend about the same on daily transport as whites (usually in much less comfort).

All races pay the same on the trains, except that whites are not allowed to travel third class. "There's no need for it. There are no whites who would like to use third class", says an apparently omniscient b. public relations man. He might be surprised, if inflation-pressed whites were given the chance. The savings are enormous. A third class single ticket from Johannesburg to Germiston costs 25 cents, less than half the first class fare of 55 cents. The difference is even greater on long-distance journeys. A third class passenger travelling from Cape Town to Bloemfontein pays R18.10, compared to R39.55 for second class and R59.35 for first.

Blacks benefit more from other government subsidies too. On maize and bread for instance, which are far more important components of blacks' diet than they are of whites.

Even on education—surprise, surprise—blacks sometimes pay less than whites. White education is free, but that's only in theory. Most government schools add a "voluntary" levy for the improvement of facilities not provided by the education department. Fifty rand a year for each pupil is not uncommon. By contrast, the average black child in Soweto pays R5 a year in school fees, and between R10 and R80 a year for books and stationery. White children get free books, but also have to pay for pens, crayons and so on. To complicate matters, some black schools now get some free books, and on the other hand some black schools also charge "voluntary" levies.

All in all, the customary, simple you-pay-this - I-pay-that comparison is shot through with inadequacies. Take the question of quality for instance. That cheap Soweto house cannot compare with the fittings, the garden, the size or the surroundings of the Rosettenville or Craighall Park property. The quality of education in black schools comes nowhere near that in whites.

Tax: the figures tell the tale

ANNUAL TAXABLE INCOME

R 1 600
R 3 000
R 5 000
R 8 000
R 11 000
R 21 000

TAX PAYABLE

	Whites		Blacks
	Single	Married-2 children	
	0	-	-
	144	-	23.28
	336	-	151.20
	696	300	485.76
	1 056	600	811.68
	4 200	3 220	3 746.40

Note: Chances are that, thanks to deductions, whites' actual income is in each case higher than taxable income.

Yes, whites spend a lot more on heating and lighting their houses. But then they do it with electricity. Most blacks use paraffin and candles, which unit for unit are probably more expensive power sources than electricity. If the owner of any average fully-electrified house wanted to spend as little on his power consumption as the average unelectrified householder, he could do it with ease by cutting down on most of his lighting and nearly all his appliances—and the chances are high he would still be using more power than his unelectrified counterpart.

Likewise, the choice between cheap maize and dear meat would be a fairly easy one for whites. Most are able to afford the latter, and thus don't buy the former. If blacks' wages were higher and if they had the same freedom of choice as the whites, it's a safe bet they would also plump for a house in pleasant surroundings close to town and a substantially higher proportion of meat in their diets.

Blacks' spending patterns place them at great disadvantage in several important respects. The burden of general sales tax weighs more heavily on them, since a higher proportion of their incomes is spent rather than saved. Rent, and other payments which are GST-free (hotel accommodation, for instance) also appear to account for a higher proportion of whites' expenditure.

More seriously, blacks' cost of living is rising faster. According to Department of

Statistics figures, the consumer price index for high-income groups (mostly blacks) rose by 14.6% in the year to March 1981, but for low-income groups (mostly blacks) it soared by 20.6%. The effects of this disparity are more graphic when one realises that at the lower rate, goods worth R100 this year will cost R173 in five years time. At the higher rate, they will cost R212. A big difference when one considers that black wages in the past year or two have grown more slowly than those of whites.

Wages are really one of the keys to the whole debate on living standards. If everyone was being paid the same rate for the same job with unrestricted opportunities for advancement, it would be both possible and desirable to charge everyone the same price for the same product. Arguments over blacks and whites living standards would become meaningless, and the debate would turn to the far more relevant issue of the gap between poor and rich, of all races.

Another prerequisite is to scrap laws which forbid people spending their money in the way they wish. Blacks should be able to live in the northern suburbs — and cough up the going rent or bond payments. Whites should be allowed to stay in Soweto or travel third class, if they have other priorities for their budgets, or simply can't afford high rents in other parts of town.

Only then would the fruitless argument over black vs. white living costs (hopefully) come to an end.

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA'S MODERATE ATTITUDE TOWARD WHITES PRAISED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 20 May 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Fruitful Discussion"]

[Text] Of all the minorities of South Africa the Zulus are the most numerous. They are followed by us Afrikaners. In addition Inkatha, the Zulus' political movement, stands for stability, order and evolutionary development in South Africa...just like our Nationalist Party. Thus we can therefore meet on common ground.

Of course there are certain differences between our viewpoints and those of Inkatha, but while we all look to the stability of South Africa, at this stage we ought to put the emphasis especially on those things we have in common. This provides the best foundation, or point of departure, for a fruitful dialogue between our national groups.

It is rather exciting that our young people and the Zulu youth also see these things in this light. This week the Afrikaans Student Association and the Youth Brigade of Inkatha gathered in Pretoria for discussions and as indicated by the joint statement they issued a remarkable measure of consensus was attained.

We see in this a very positive development. Such national discussions have been shipwrecked on the rocks of black radicalism for too long; but in Inkatha South Africa has an extremely important political movement which maintains a moderate viewpoint and also wants reciprocity and reconciliation in its relations with us whites. We can and we must certainly talk to Inkatha.

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SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL STUDENTS RESEARCH ON BLACKS WORKING CONDITIONS ENDS IN FUROR

Elements of Controversy

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 21 May 81 p 4

[Article by Frans Scheepers: "Action by Potchefstroom University Campus Follows Political Students Inquiry"]

[Text] Johannesburg--A political students' fact-finding effort on the social and working conditions of black employees on the campus of the Potchefstroom University was the primary cause for the suspension of this student organization's activities at the university's campus.

Last night the chairman of the Political Students' Association, Mr Pieter Fourie, was quoted as saying: "Members of POLSTU (Political Students) are astonished that the executive committee of the university has resorted to such drastic action."

Last night, in the course of an emergency meeting POLSTU managers decided that in spite of the suspension of their rights they would continue their activities outside of the campus without any interruptions.

As for the fact-finding itself, Fourie stated that this was done personally by the students by means of a prearranged questionnaire as the guideline. Black employees were asked questions about their conditions.

Relevant questions were also put to the authorities and a decision was taken to consult with the authorities of all the problems stemming from the inquiry.

"The fact finding was forbidden on the basis of a formality, namely, that the necessary permission had not been previously requested from the student council. On 7 May POLSTU did apologize to the registrar for not having complied with the formality. Nevertheless the executive committee went ahead to suspend POLSTU's right to function." So stated Fourie.

He went on to say that he is baffled over the fact that this decision was taken without prior consultation with the student council. "The thing which moreover surprises us is the fact that only the constitutionally multiracial POLSTU and SUCA [sic] were suspended by the committee."

PACBAS [sic], a rightist and an exclusively white organization which is opposed to P.W. Botha's line of policy, is allowed to go on unimpeded, even though it is not affiliated with the student council either.

Fourie emphasized the fact that the POLSTU-branch at Potchefstroom is working in the spirit of the university's Christian character and is dedicated to peace and reconciliation in South Africa through peaceful means. It is for this reason that POLSTU hopes that it will again be allowed to pursue its work.

In the meantime the executive committee is still awaiting a report from the student council, which is now looking into this matter.

POLSTU is not experiencing any problems on the part of the authorities in the other campuses where it has branches. According to Leon de Beer, the deputy chairman of the branch at UVOS [Orange Free State University], in the course of a recent mass meeting a motion to the effect that the organization is indeed justified in its actions was accepted.

'DIE TRANSVALER' Editorial

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 22 May 81 p 10

[Editorial: "University Tolerance"]

[Text] A university is not merely a tertiary training center, a research facility or an organization where higher values of civilization are fostered among youth. It is all these things, plus more. As its name suggests a university represents universality, an all-inclusiveness. It is exactly for this reason that a university can fulfill its lofty function effectively only if all opinions and all trends of thinking have the opportunity to offer an input.

At the university level the youth gets the opportunity of sharpening his thinking, to build an intellectual defensibility and to accept or reject from a learned point of view. A university can indeed make its influence felt, but then this must happen through leadership and not by the exclusion of ideas. By definition a university is least of all an indoctrination institution.

Of course it must be admitted that there are some instances where thoughts which are dangerous to the country are best kept from universities, but then the pressure to do so must come from the government and not from the university itself. A university must protect its universality.

It is in this light that we express concern over the suspension of POLSTU's activities at the Potchefstroom University campus. This new student movement can in no way be regarded as being dangerous to the nation, no matter how much one may differ from some of its political points of departure. Moreover, POLSTU is an Afrikaans student association which will benefit in sharpening its thinking in a debate with the other students of Potchefstroom. Actually they need not fear the ideas of POLSTU.

The comprehensive approach of a university preeminently requires tolerance. It is here that our Afrikaans universities should decidedly not follow the example of our English universities, where the intolerance of NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] and other leftist students has not only become notorious, but also belies their own pretended liberalism.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARIES ON THE PROGRESS IN BOPHUTHATSWANA, KWAZULU

Editorial on Bophuthatswana

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 8 May 81 p 10

[Text] Quietly and unceremoniously, in the course of a few years, Bophuthatswana has proven that its independence passes any test of viability and self-reliance which the international community can set for it.

Its fast rate of development (last year the growth rate reached 33 percent) was, to be sure, helped to a considerable degree by the active support of South Africa. But the potential for the independence recipe lies in the fact that this springs forth from its own soil and is promoted by the South African Government. No newly independent country in any part of Africa can make much progress without outside help; however, in the case of Bophuthatswana this was built into the freedom process and it was not necessary for the country to go begging for help.

The most important element in Bophuthatswana's success story is that nation's determination to have independence succeed and the positive leadership provided by its government in connection with this.

Not all of the other remaining national states within South Africa are necessarily equally prepared and competent to undertake the road to independence, but certainly the developing constellation of states and the example of Bophuthatswana can serve as an encouragement for some of them.

Kwazulu

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 14 May 81 p 10

[Perspective] column by Bert Ferreira: "Hopeful Progress"

[Text] On the one hand the area of Kwazulu was afflicted by an impoverishing drought, but on the other hand especially promising actions have been taken in the interest of its economic progress. Thus, in the area of agriculture a great deal of work has been done for the community through collaboration clubs, such as helping each other with tools in the production process...as a result there is even talk of storing food products.

Kwazulu, one of the national states which was affected the worst by the drought of the past years, is nevertheless offering a couple of bright spots in the area of development and these are presaging great things for the future.

The first one is the far-reaching success attained by the African Cooperative Action in the brief period of 2 years through its efforts to encourage traditional farmers in their tribal areas, with the help of development clubs, to adopt more productive methods.

The second one is the determination of the Kwazulu government to open up new channels for increasing its potential. It has just been announced that the Institute of Natural Resources has been called upon to launch a massive project which can ultimately involve one-fifth of the country.

The most recent success of the Africa cooperative Action Trust will soon stand out clearly in the new year's report, but according to what its director, Mr Von C. van der Linde, announced from Pietermaritzburg the progress being made is sensational.

The trust has set as its goal the establishment of clubs of small landowners with the objective of saving money by working their land jointly with modern tools and methods. This is a self-help project in view of the fact that the people themselves pay for their services, but this provides them with the expert advice and support of the organization.

At the end of barely 2 years 400 such clubs have already been established and it is expected that by February of the following year these will grow to 600.

After the first year it has been estimated that, in spite of the destructive drought, productivity has increased between 800 and 1,000 percent.

No final figures are yet available, but it is thought that over the last year there was again an increase of between 200 and 300 percent over the above figures, according to what Van der Linde said.

It is also very true that at the moment the great problem is to obtain storage space for the various regions for the surplus food being delivered by the various clubs.

There are also good reasons for the fact that this surplus is not being sold. It is estimated that at the present rate of inflation it is more advantageous for the products to maintain a food surplus reserve rather than to sell it in view of the fact that, because of the merchandise charges, the rate of inflation in the homelands is probably higher than at any other place.

According to Van der Linde, the marketing side of this matter is also getting attention. One of the aspects of this plan is to select competent farmers from among the land cultivators and, with the help of the government, establish them on larger tracts of land and have the surplus on demand marketed by cooperatives.

The task given to the Institute for Natural Resources is on an entirely different basis and takes a different approach, but does not in any way run counter to this effort.

This institute, which was established last year with the help of a grant of 500,000 rand from the Tauber Management Trust, also has the goal of resolving rural poverty, environmental deterioration and unemployment.

After the approval of the Kwazulu Government, which has just been obtained, the institute's consultants will start immediately with reconnaissance surveys of a region covering 7,000 square kilometers, or 21 percent of Kwazulu's total area, with the capital of Ulundi as the center.

The objective of this is to provide job opportunities over the entire region, raise the standard of living by grading agricultural system and at the same time preserve natural resources for the benefit of future generations.

After recommendations are made to the country's Planning and Coordination Advisory Committee, of which Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi himself is the chairman, it is expected that one or more areas will be chosen for speedy development.

After obtaining the approval of the tribal chiefs involved and the communities themselves the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, assisted by the Kwazulu Development Corporation and other agencies, will start developmental activities on a coordinated basis. These will then be applied in agreement with a development plan, which will become the second phase of the institute's project.

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LOW PRICED MAIZE NECESSARY FOR VIABLE PRODUCTION OF ETHANOL

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 13 May 81 p 5

[Article by Andre Potgieter: "Ethanol From Maize: Government Must Help"]

[Text] Bothaville--Only if the government is willing to sell excess maize for the production of ethanol at a price well below that of the local producers will it be economical to process fuel from this agricultural product.

This was the answer provided by Alex Olivier, the deputy chief director of Sentrachem, to a recent statement by Minister of Agriculture Pietie du Plessis to the effect that the initiative for the local processing of maize into fuel is in the hands of private enterprises.

Impossible

In the most recent publication of MIELIES/MAIZE, the official mouthpiece of Nampo, Mr Olivier says that Sentrachem is interested in setting up a processing plant.

"However, from an economic point of view this is now impossible. Due to the costs necessary for producing ethanol, having to purchase maize at the present local producers' price will mean that we will be producing ethanol at a loss." This is what Mr Olivier said.

Export losses of this year's surplus crop of maize are expected to amount to more than 200 million rand.

If the government sells this surplus maize to private enterprises such as Sentrachem, then the lower purchasing costs, as compared with the local producers' price, will make it possible for Sentrachem to produce the fuel economically.

Mr Olivier said: "A higher export price than that being obtained would at least reduce the export losses which producers must bear annually. Nobody would lose, but the country as a whole would derive great advantages from that."

An ethanol plant producing 150,000 tons of ethanol per year would cost about 80 million rand to build.

According to Olivier, with the exception of new products, it would cost Sentrachem about 55 cents per liter to produce ethanol. On the other hand the price of fuel at South African ports is about 20 cents per liter.

He is of the opinion that the government must build into this some protective measure for private enterprises which process ethanol.

Mr Olivier: "What is going to happen if the purchasing price of maize suddenly rises as a result of a whole series of influential factors and the entrepreneur is not protected? Financially his plan would end up in failure."

If ethanol manufacturing from maize is not going to be managed on a cost-plus basis no private entrepreneur will venture into local processing.

He is of the opinion that it will be impossible to go into local processing if the government cannot make this economically viable for private entrepreneurs.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ELECTRICITY, COAL REQUIREMENTS TO 1990 DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans East Transvaal Supplement 1 May 81 p 3

[Text] Looking ahead at the extent of the republic's foreseeable demand for electricity, it appears that the first units of the new "great" power stations with a capacity of 3,600 MW must be in operation as early as 1986 and the first units of the successive power stations in 1978.

The Department of Planning and Environment has made an intensive study of South Africa's power requirements.

They are of the opinion that between 1978 and 1990 it may be necessary to increase EVKOM's [Electricity Supply Commission] power generating capacity by 5,700 MW; this would mean that the successive new power stations being planned will have to be in operation by 1990 with the addition of a new 3,600 MW power station every 2 years.

The department has stated that information with respect to this has been given to it with a view of providing more clarity with respect to the extent of the coal reserves for power generation.

The information covers a large area. The marketable reserves of coal, as well as the installed capacity for it, provide estimates that on the basis of this 2.8 million tons of coal per year will be needed for generating 1,000 MW.

Thus an economically exploitable reserve of at least 400 million tons will be necessary for a power station to have a generative capacity of 3,600 MW and an operating life span of 40 years.

These reserves are sufficient for generating 81,200 MW over a period of 40 years and is equivalent to the production of 24 power stations of the type like the giant Matla Power Station in East Transvaal.

It is expected that after the power station at Kriel is completed and Matla and Duvha are put into operation, EVKOM's coal requirements in the outlined study area will increase to about 46 million tons of coal per year over a period of 4 years. EVKOM's coal requirements by 1990 are expected to triple.

The completion of phase two of the coal export program from Richards Bay can have the effect of increasing the republic's total coal exports from the present 12 million tons per year to about 20 million tons per year in 1985.

If we assume that the study area in question will maintain its proportional share of the total exports by Richards Bay, then one has to expect that an additional 6 million tons of coal will have to be mined each year for the export market. However, it can be expected that the share for the total export to be supplied by the coal fields in question can be as much as 16 million tons per year and this would require a doubling of the present production.

The department also envisages that the production of coal in this region will increase from the 40.4 million tons of 5 years ago to about 71 million tons per year in the early eighties without having to open up new mines. Thereafter the demand for coal from this region, which is expected to amount to about 85 million tons per year by 1985, will exceed the expected production of the existing mines and additional mines will have to be developed. Therefore we must accept the fact that the East Transvaal coal industry now stands on the threshold of a new phase of development.

7964

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BRIEFS

MILITARY BASE SINKHOLES DANGER--Voortrekkerhoogte--South Africa's military heart lies partially on a possible sinkhole active area and several buildings are already being regarded as unsafe as a result of this. The military complex forms a part of a dolomite belt which entails the danger of sinkholes and includes Pretoria's satellite city of Verwoerdburg. The dolomite belt stretches over a region southwest of Pretoria and several geologic tests have already been carried out in the region to determine precisely how dangerous the region is for habitation. At several places landslides, which have caused walls to crack, have already been noted. At Voortrekkerhoogte at least two swimming pools have been declared unsafe and have had to be emptied. At Voortrekkerhoogte there are also several "sensitive" structures, which for security reasons cannot be made known, and are affected the worst by the landslides. One of these structures has already been evacuated. In the Voortrekkerhoogte area some places have been fenced off with wire fences and people are being warned that these areas are unsafe and they should stay out of them, according to a spokesman of the armed forces. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 14 May 81 p 17 7964

RESEARCH INSTITUTE APPOINTMENT--Dr Michael S. Hunt, formerly assistant director of the CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] section for Mechanical Engineering, has been appointed as CSIR director to replace Dr H.G. Denkhaus, who retired last year. He was the chief developer of Armstrong Siddley Motors and has done work in connection with liquid fuel propelled rockets and advanced torpedoes. He was also responsible for the development of rockets for aiding the takeoff of the South African Buccaneer aircraft. He also developed the first and second phase devices for the satellite launchings by Britain in Australia. [Excerpt] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 May 81 p 8 7964

CSO: 4408/57

MINISTERIAL SECRETARY REPORTS ON VISITS TO USSR, GDR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jun 81 p 3

(Text)

TANZANIA has received 10 scholarships from the Soviet Union (USSR) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) for 1981 and 1982.

This was revealed to SARKA by the Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Information and Culture, Ndugu G. Tibakwemira on arrival in Dar es Salaam from a two-week visit to the USSR and GDR.

Ndugu Tibakwemira said during his visit he signed various protocols aimed at implementing the general agreements of cooperation in the fields of education, science, culture and information signed with GDR in 1971 and with the USSR in 1975.

According to the protocol signed with the USSR, Tanzania has been offered six scholarships in the first year of the agreement — 1981 — and would be offered a similar opportunities in 1982. Of the six scholarships, 10 places are for first degree courses in various fields including three places for information and science courses, and in other places for post graduate training.

The USSR will also provide three instructors — each on Tanzanian — provide military — and technical — help as

well as 40 secondary school teachers.

It will also avail a total of 15 medical doctors to work in Tanzanian hospitals on a two to three-year contract. The first 10 doctors will arrive in the country this year while the remaining 5 will come next year.

Tanzania and the USSR also agreed to continue existing cultural exchanges including ngoma groups. USSR will in this regard provide boxing instructors and sponsor a two-member delegation of Tanzanian journalists to a 10-day information media tour in the USSR in 1982.

Ndugu Tibakwemira who was accompanied by a ministry official Ndugu G. S. Mngido, told newsmen at the airport that in the two years, GDR would offer Tanzania eight scholarships which include three places for university studies, three other places for technical training, and two for Ph.D awards.

The GDR would also train two Tanzanian medical doctors and provide six university lecturers in economics, management and in accounting and statistics.

Meanwhile, Tanzania has offered two places to GDR for Kiswahili courses.

ALGERIA TO JOIN NATION, YUGOSLAVIA IN SUNFLOWER PROCESSING PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text]

ALGERIA has agreed in principle to enter a tripartite venture with Tanzania and Yugoslavia in the production and processing of sunflower seed oil at the Dakawa project in Morogoro.

The Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, said yesterday that Algeria would provide financial assistance for the project, but he declined to mention the amount of money involved.

Ndugu Mungai, who was commenting on his meeting yesterday with the visiting Algerian Secretary of State for Foreign Trade, Ndugu Ali Oubouzar, said their discussions covered a variety of agricultural crops with particular emphasis on coffee.

According to Ndugu Mungai, Tanzania would provide Algeria with an extra 5,000 tons of coffee worth 100m/- a year. Algeria is currently purchasing 15,000 tons of the crop worth 100m/- a year.

The Algerian delegation expressed its desire to even purchase a further 10,000 tons of coffee if Tanzania could meet that demand.

The Algerian Secretary of State, leading an eleven-man high-powered economic delegation, had earlier held talks with the Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, and other officials of the ministry.

The talks were also attended by officials of the General Agricultural Products Exports Company (GAPEX), the Board of External Trade (BET), the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water and Energy.

In the afternoon Ndugu Oubouzar held separate talks with the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, while other members of the delegation split into two working groups with officials of the Ministry of Trade and the BET.

MINISTERS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Zanzibar Government plans to peg its foreign trade to the dollar because the American currency is now stronger than the British pound, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Taurur Saleh, said here yesterday.

Presenting his ministry's 1981/82 estimates before the House of Representatives, Ndugu Saleh said the falling pound had affected the value of Zanzibar's deposits in foreign banks.

Most of the Isles foreign deposits had been tied to the British pounds.

He said it was not known how long the dollar, now

strengthened by President Reagan's domestic policies, would remain strong, adding that the government would have to play it by the ear.

He told the House that hard currency fluctuations, all of them unpredictable affected the Isles economy.

He said Zanzibar's deposits in foreign banks stood at 581.6m/- by May this year compared to 369.6m/- in April last year.

He said increased foreign exchange earnings would depend on domestic efforts to grow and sell more abroad.

CSO: 4700/95

INDUSTRIES MINISTER BRIEFS REPORTERS ON SADCC CONFERENCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Emma Farajil]

[Text]

MINISTERS from the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) countries, which met in Mbabane, Swaziland, have expressed concern over the unfavourable food situation in the region and called for immediate higher output and integrated approach in the food security programme.

Briefing newsmen on arrival in Dar es Salaam from Mbabane yesterday, the Minister for Industries, Ndugu Basil Mramba, said the meeting also noted the need for increased food production within the member states and a co-ordinated planning of food imports in the region.

The meeting called for the reduction of food imports by raising agricultural produce output, developing extension services, increasing storage facilities and through the early warning systems for crop-destroying pests.

Ndugu Mramba said the food security plan tabled by Zimbabwe showed that the SADCC countries, with the exception of Zimbabwe, were

not yet self-sufficient in food.

These countries have a ten per cent deficit in terms of food quantities and food caloric value requirements. The countries each provide for 90 per cent of their food requirements and this is inclusive of food imports, he said.

Today the nine SADCC member countries have a total population of 37.5 million people and the figure is expected to reach 75.4 million by 1990.

"We'll then need a 66 per cent rise over and above the present levels of food production to feed the population", said the minister.

Elaborating on food imports, Ndugu Mramba said last year alone, the nine countries imported 1.4 million tons of cereals worth 2.720 million.

According to the Zimbabwe plan, the nine countries have a 20 per cent deficit in their requirements of grains (wheat, rice and maize).

A report on transport and communications in the region, tabled by Mozambique, showed that out of the 97 projects presented for funding at the Maputo SADCC, 22 are

now being implemented, he said.

Another 26 projects are under negotiations with financing agencies and 20 others will be ready for submission for financing by mid-September.

The Mozambique report showed some major developments in respect of inter-regional cooperation according to the minister.

He said the meeting also agreed on the need to form a permanent secretariat for the SADCC. The recommendations for the secretariat, which is expected to operate next year, are to be submitted to the forthcoming SADCC summit meeting in Salisbury next month for endorsement.

The SADCC heads of state are also expected to decide on the location of the secretariat.

The ministerial meeting, which received reports on energy, research on semi-aridity, training facilities, food and mouth disease and the Southern African development fund, was attended by 22 ministers.

The nine SADCC countries are Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Angola, Mozambique, Malawi and Tanzania.

NYIRABU ATTRIBUTES ECONOMIC ILLS TO LOW INDUSTRIAL, FARM OUTPUT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] Tanzania needs between three and four billion shillings in foreign exchange to import necessary commodities for industrial and agricultural sectors.

The Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Ndugu Charles Nyirabu, said in a speech to the Co-operatives (WASHIRIKA) meeting here that the country's ailing economy was a result of poor industrial and agricultural production and poor performance of crop authorities and institutions.

His speech was read on his behalf by the Deputy Governor, Ndugu Bob Makani.

Ndugu Nyirabu said that since 1978 industries were forced to operate at 40 per cent capacity because of the shortage of raw materials.

The purchasing rate of wheat, rice, cotton, pyrethrum, sisal and cashewnuts from the farmers by the respective crop authorities from 1970/71 to 1973/74 and from 1976/77 to 1979/80 seasons dropped by between 17 and 47 per cent respectively.

During these periods the production of coffee remained the same while that of maize, tobacco, and tea increased by between 25 and 75 per cent.

Ndugu Nyirabu told the delegates from both the Mainland and the Isles that the only way to salvage the country's dwindling economy was to step up production.

He said: We cannot depend much on the industries to generate a lot of foreign exchange because the industrial sector contributes five per cent of the country's total hard currency earnings.

The governor urged that people should double their efforts in producing both cash and food crops. These include coffee, cotton, cashewnuts, tobacco, tea, sisal, pyrethrum, maize, wheat, paddy, cassava, millet, and beans.

He reminded the participants that when fixing the farmer's crop prices it was important to consider the prices the crops would fetch in the world market.

Ndugu Nyirabu said the government's pricing policy for crops like millet and cassava caused the National Milling Corporation to suffer a loss of 2.6 billion/-.

He also disclosed that Tanzania had managed to get a loan from the World Bank which would enable the government to buy fertiliser, pesticides, motor vehicles and spare parts, agricultural machinery and raw materials for industries.

CSO: 4700/95

NAFCO MANAGER EXPECTS BUMPER WHEAT CROP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Rumisha]

[Excerpt]

THE National Agriculture and Food Company (NAFCO) expects to harvest 30,000 tons of wheat this season from its four estates located in Hanang district in Arusha region, the NAFCO General Manager, Ndugu A.S. Kaduri said here yesterday.

Ndugu Kaduri said that wheat harvesting has started, despite the bad weather which was experienced during the growing period. NAFCO he explained will supersede last year's wheat production by 9,000 tons.

"We expect to get 60m/- after selling 30,000 tons of wheat to the National Milling Corporation (NMC) and a good tonnage of barley to Tanzania Breweries," said Ndugu Kaduri.

Last year NAFCO sold 21,000 tons of wheat to NMC representing 70 per cent of total wheat which was produced in the country annually.

He said that this season NAFCO had 41,000 acres un-

der wheat and barley adding that in the three years NAFCO would extend wheat acreage to 72,000 by opening three new estates in the area.

Presently NAFCO estates in Hanang district with an average of 10,000 acres each are Basotu, Setchet, Mulbadaw and Murjanda. The new estate at Gawal will start wheat production next season.

Three estates projected to be opened by 1984 are Gidagamond, Dirma and Dang'aida. NAFCO wheat estates are run with the assistance of the Canadian government under the Tanzania-Canada wheat project.

Canadian government provides machinery and advisors who work hand in hand with NAFCO workers in the estates.

Ndugu Kaduri said 10m/- are required to establish a new farm. "With good weather, a new wheat estate returns the capital in four years", he said.

NYERERE HITS AT 'CAPITALISTS' FOR UNDERMINING SOCIALIST GOALS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 14 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Harrison Mwakyembe]

[Excerpt]

CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere yesterday hit out at capitalist elements in the country for undermining the country's socialist objectives.

Mwalimu, for the third time in three days, cautioned that the Party and Government would not tolerate any subversive activities, frustrating the country's efforts to build Socialism.

Addressing more than 3,000 Mbeva Region CCM members at the Mapinduzi Stadium here, Mwalimu urged Party members throughout the country to stand firm in face of anti-socialist activities.

"We are in a difficult struggle, more difficult than the fight for independence. For now, we are dealing with some of our own brothers who are in favour of the capitalist master-servant relations", Mwalimu said.

He said the capitalist elements were behind several malpractices in the country — ranging from racketeering to corruption.

"They are the ones who corrupt some of our leaders, who indulge in racketeering and smuggling. CCM members are the soldiers in the struggle against these elements", Mwalimu said.

The CCM Chairman, who was referring to unscrupulous private businessmen said it was high time the counter-revolutionaries had changed their attitude in line with the country's aspirations.

"Instead of rejoicing that we have allowed them to do private business in a country aspiring to build Socialism, they are challenging our credibility. We will never accept to be their underdogs", the Chairman declared.

"We are reminding these capitalist elements to conduct their private businesses in accordance with our policies. Short of that, we CCM members are not going to sit back and watch", the Chairman warned.

Mwalimu made similar warnings in Tunduma and Kvela during his tour of Mbozi and Kyela districts on Thursday and Friday, respectively.

DPRK PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Cleopha Msuya

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]

THE visiting Prime Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Ndugu Li Jong Ok, and his host, Ndugu Cleopha Msuya, yesterday morning held official talks at the State House, in Dar es Salaam.

Details of the talks were not immediately known.

Ndugu Li returned to Dar es Salaam on Saturday from a visit of the Isles and some mainland regions.

Shihata, quoting sources, said after initial talks between the two leaders on Thursday, they decided to meet later on.

It said that DPRK experts were giving a helping hand in a number of projects in the country including Dakawa rice irrigation project in

Morogoro region to cost about 260 million/-.

The Korean Premier visited the Dakawa project, where some 2,000 ha are to be irrigated to grow paddy.

In Zanzibar, Ndugu Li held talks with the Zanzibar Minister for Health, Ndugu Hasnu Makame. Details of the talks were not known, but officials said the talks centred on projects to be undertaken with Korean assistance.

The talks were attended by the Mainland Agriculture Minister, Ndugu J. Mungai.

Minister's Praise of Korean Aid

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Joseph Mungai, on Thursday paid tribute to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) for providing agricultural experts for the Dakawa rice irrigation project in Morogoro.

Briefing the visiting Prime

Minister of the Administrative Council of the DPRK, Ndugu Li Jong Ok, Ndugu Mungai said that the Korean experts were fully involved in the project estimated to cost 260m/-.

He said that it was the Korean experts who identified

the area at Dakawa in the Wami river basin, designed all the major works and, at present were acting as advisors to the National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) in the implementation of the project.

The actual implementation of the project started in 1980 with loans of 47m/- from the African Development Bank, 23m/- from the Tanzania Investment Bank, and 25m/- from the Tanzania government.

The project involves the irrigation of 2,000 hectares of rice fields with facilities for processing paddy and storing 10,000 tons of rice.

Ndugu Li who arrived in the country on Wednesday leading a 19-man delegation for a five-day official visit to Tanzania, on Thursday held talks with the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya.

Yesterday, Ndugu Li viewed game at the Mikumi National Park, and later left for Zanzibar.

NYERERE ADVOCATES MILLET, SORGHUM GROWING IN DRY AREAS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Harrison Mwakyembe]

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has directed that millet and sorghum farming in dry parts of the country be an on-going exercise to avert frequent food shortages arising from drought.

Addressing residents of Kamsamba Division in Mbozi District yesterday, Mwalimu warned that abandoning such drought-resistant crops would plunge the country into serious food shortages.

"Don't abandon drought-resistant crops and entertain famine by resorting to other types of grains which cannot stand poor rain," Mwalimu emphasised.

He said although many parts of

the country have had substantial rains over the past few months, hence minimising the threat of a serious famine, there were still areas which would need government assistance because of poor rainfall.

Mwalimu said most of the affected areas such as Shinyanga had abandoned their traditional staple grains and resorted to maize which cannot stand drought.

"As a result, we are forced to import food to help such areas," Mwalimu said.

The President, who earlier inspected millet and sorghum ujamaa farms in two of the division's villages, also discouraged the wide spread practice in the country of imposing

crops in unsuitable areas.

"We should encourage maize, sorghum, rice or millet growing only in areas where they can thrive. Imposing crops in unsuitable areas will lead us nowhere," Mwalimu warned.

The two villages in Kamsamba Division — Mkomba and Ivuna — situated about 260 kilometres north-west of here, have cultivated 576 acres of sorghum and millet this season.

Mwalimu also expressed disappointment over the tendency by livestock keepers in the country of keeping their animals merely for prestige.

He said cattle were good sources of income and labour, a thing that most livestock keepers have hitherto not realised.

PLANNING MINISTRY'S CLARIFICATION STATEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has said that the Planning Commission session which opened in Dar es Salaam on Monday has been deliberating on the integrated five-year development plan — 1981/82 to 1985/86.

It was earlier reported in the Press that the commission was discussing the 1981/82 annual plan.

In a statement clarifying the issue, the Ministry said the Five-Year Plan was a part of the long-perspective 20-year plan (1981-2000) which is to be launched in July, this year.

For implementation purposes, the 1981/82 will form part of the Five-Year development plan. Therefore, preparations for the five-year plan are still in progress, the statement added.

The next stage in finalising the plan will be presentation before the Party and Government.

The Ministry has also said that the recently launched National Economic Survival Programme would also be considered by the Planning Commission which concludes its session today.

NYERERE SEEKS LIVESTOCK DISEASE ERADICATION, CATTLE INCREASES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has called for concerted efforts to eradicate livestock diseases and increase the number of cattle in proportion with the country's human population.

Mwalimu made the call yesterday when he visited two dairy farms and a ranch in Coast Region, where he was told that a number of cattle were dying of *trypanosomiasis* every year because of tse tse fly infection in the areas.

He pointed out that the cattle population was dwindling steadily out of proportion with the number of people in the country and stressed that control measures should be stepped up to tame this and other cattle diseases.

The President visited the dairy farm at Ruvu and the Zanzibar Ranch and Kidagoni dairy farm, both in Bagamoyo District.

He advised the Zanzibar Ranch management to concentrate on breeding the *Boran* type of cattle which, he said, was most suitable for ranching compared with the *Zebu* breed, also kept at the ranch.

Mwalimu said the ranch, specifically launched to provide meat to the Isles, should continue supplying the *Zebu* breed but added that this should go hand in hand with plans to replace it with the bigger *Boran* type.

The ranch, owned by the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government, buys cattle from Mainland regions to fatten them before they are dispatched to the Isles for sale.

The ranch has a total of 2,683 cattle, but the ranch management told Mwalimu that another 4,668 animals had been bought and would arrive at the ranch towards the end of the month.

The 77,663-hectare farm which was launched in 1977 was expected to provide 10,241 beef cattle to the Isles in the first three years of operation, but only 3,910 animals have so far been shipped there.

A ranch official told Mwalimu that apart from the tse-tse fly menace, some cattle were killed by wild animals including lions, hyenas and snakes.

The President said the ranch should operate on com-

mercial lines, short of which it would be forced to depend on government subsidy. It should also post its own marketing agents on the Isles instead of relying on the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

"You should take over the marketing business as well. Ministries are usually not commercial institutions", Mwalimu pointed out.

He was reacting to an explanation by the official that the ranch had not worked out selling prices for their cattle and that the Isles ministry sold the animals and remitted to the ranch the money collected.

At the Ruvu farm, run by the Tanzania Dairy Farms Company (DAFCO), Mwalimu was told that the dairy, one of 17 farms under the group, provided 800 litres of milk daily to the Tanzania Dairies Limited (TDL) in Dar es Salaam while 350 more

litres were sold to individuals.

The farm has 615 dairy cattle, 45 of which produce milk a day. The farm manager said they were planning to raise the numbers to 900 and 150, respectively.

The President also inspected a cattle-buffalo cross-breed project at the farm. It has 30 animals, ten of which produce six litres of milk each daily.

The farm manager explained that they had received about 1.5 million from the World Food Programme (WFP) to improve the project. They would increase the number of animals to 100, he said.

Officials of the Kidagoni dairy farm, a National Food

and Agriculture Corporation (NAPCO) subsidiary asked for Party and Government assistance in fighting tse-tse flies which, they said, was the major obstacle facing the farm.

They explained that they could not spray the area because this was too expensive, adding that neither could the bush clearance method be applied as it would also claim cashewnut trees planted in the farm.

The enterprise includes a coconut farm with 30,000 trees and the cashewnut farm which has 5,000 trees. The dairy farm has 265 cattle which produced a total of 110,500 litres of milk last year.

CSO: 4700/93

JUWATA OFFICIAL CASTIGATES WORKERS DEMANDING BRIBES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpt] The Tanzania Workers' Organisation (JUWATA) has strongly castigated workers who allegedly demanded bribes--clandestinely dubbed "chai"--from customers, in order to "speed-up" the rendering of services required.

The condemnation was pronounced over the weekend by a senior trade unionist of JUWATA, Ndugu Shabani K. Nampanda, when addressing workers of the National Shipping Agencies Company (NASACO) in Dar es Salaam, as part of the organisation's campaign in the region to urge workers boost productivity at their respective places of work.

Ndugu Nampanda said that workers who involved themselves in such unbecoming acts were acting against the progressive efforts of all dedicated workers to increase productivity.

Such corrupt workers refrained from work or adopted a go-slow attitude when the "chai" was not forthcoming, he added.

The JUWATA official appealed for high discipline and co-operation between management and workers to accelerate smooth operations in an effort to boost efficiency and productivity.

He criticised workers who of late, had allegedly turned places of work into "dubious shops" for underground commercial businesses such as sales of commodities like textiles--instead of concentrating on work.

CSO: 4700/95

PROGRESS OF SONGEA-MAKAMBAKO, MOROGORO-DODOMA ROAD BUILDING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

AT least 46 per cent of work on the first phase of the estimated 700,000,000/- Songea-Makambako road has been completed.

An official of the Ministry of Works said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the major stages that have been completed under phase one which cost 265,171,726/- include earthworks, pavement layers, drainage and culverts.

He said the first phase of the project which is earmarked for completion in July 1982 is behind schedule for approximately 10 per cent due to various unavoidable reasons including shortages of fuel, cement and lime.

The construction of the first phase — Wino-Makambako, commenced in January, 1980.

Phase two of the 325 km long southern trunk road is due to begin next month.

Meanwhile, construction of the 260.5km Morogoro-Dodoma is in progress.

An official of the Ministry of Works explained that the first section from Morogoro to Gairo included the mountainous stretch near Gairo and Wami flood plain which is

the major bottleneck of the existing road and impassable during rainy seasons.

He said the second phase from Gairo to Dodoma transverses one of the most productive areas of the country and when the project is completed, it will shorten the distance covered by the present road between Morogoro and Dodoma by about 20 kms.

The project includes construction of four bridges. Sixty-one reinforced concrete box culverts are also to be built at minor river and stream crossings.

Completed works include 102 kms of site clearing, laying of pipe culverts covering 37.55 kms and other preliminary work.

At the same time, work on the Selander bridge which commenced in October, last year is due for completion in March, 1982.

About 90 per cent of equipment and materials have already arrived at the site and all the preparations for concrete work have been completed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ADJOURNS AFTER BUDGET SESSION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Ngororo]

[Excerpt]

THE Zanzibar House of Representatives adjourned to September 24 this year after concluding its three week budget session yesterday morning.

Before adjourning, the House passed the 1981 Appropriation Bill authorising the government to spend 1,212m/- in 1981/82 compared to 1,098m/- the previous financial year.

Of the 513m/- allocated for development expenditure in 1981/82, 312m/-, or 61 per cent, will be invested in agriculture, industry and natural resources.

Such a production oriented investment departs from Zanzibar's traditional development plans which were characterised by large financing of the social sector.

Most of the investments in 1981/82 will be associated with paddy growing and the development of such cash crops and cadamom and rubber to supplement cloves, the highest foreign exchange earner.

Future world market prospects for cloves, searching 90 per cent of Zanzibar hard currency, are gloomy because many countries, some of them major buyers of Zanzibar's crop are ahead of the Isles in producing the spice.

CSO: 4700/95

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